BULLDOZED BY BRITISH

LIBERIANS FORCED TO PAY INDEM-NITY FOR ALLEGED OUTRAGES.

Hamburg's Strike Spreading Repidly-Debates in the German Reichstag and French Deputies.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 30.-The steamship Batanga, which has arrived here from the west coast of Africa, reports that H. M. S. Alecto had arrived at Grand Bassa and had inquired into the outrages committed by Liberians. Some time since citizens of the negro republic of Liberia maltreated natives of the British colony of Sierra Leone, living in Grand Bassa and destroyed their houses. The Alecto made a demand on Liberia for \$1,000 indemnity, and on the Liberians hesitating to comply with the demand it is stated the commander of the Alecto threatened to land sailors unless the indemnity was paid by noon on the morrow. The Liberians paid the required sum the next morning.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Spirited Debate in the Reichstag on Naval Expenditures.

BERLIN, Nov. 20 .- The debate on th budget was commenced in the Reichstag to-day. Count Von Pasodowsky, the secretary of the treasury, dwelt on the favorable financial position, and stated that the surplus for 1896-97, would probably be 24,754,000 marks, from which would have to be deducted 9,000,000 marks to cover the supplementary estimates. The current year, he added, was the first since 1875 in which there had been no increase in the public Proceeding, the secretary demonstrated the necessity of increasing the salaries of the public officials, as provided

in the estimates. (Cheers from the Right.) Herr Fritzen, Centrist, criticised the estimates of 1897-98 as being less favorable than those of the current year. In so doing he referred to the dissatisfaction felt by the people at the excessive military pensions. He declared that the increase in the naval expenditures was exorbitant and insisted that reductions were absolutely necessary. He added that the sum demanded for an iron-clad to replace the Koenig Wilhelm and for the new cruisers would not be voted, as the Reichstag was not favorably disposed to the illimitable naval schemes of the government." Continuing, Herr Fritzen said: "We will not allow our very life blood to be drawn, nor will we be allured by the phantom of a world embracing policy, which once before drove the German empire to its doom." (Centrist and Leftist

Herr Richter declared that in view of the favorable financial situation the Freisinnige and People's party would oppose any scheme for establishing a budgetary equilibrium by means of a loan on sugar taxation, claiming that the law providing for it had proved to be a deplorable fiasco and that all the news from the colonies was unfavorable. Referring to the resignation of General Bronzart von Schellendorf. recently minister of war, Herr Richter said the history of the military cabinet disclosed an uninterrupted record of intrigue and back stairs policy in the Prussian court. Continuing, Herr Richter said: "It is always urged that Germany has too few war ships. But she always has plenty for re-views, which, however, did not induce the Czar to don a German naval uniform." Herr Richter further contended that the government's financial proposals could not be granted. The minister for foreign af-fairs, he said, had referred to the recent joint action of Germany, France and Russia in Asiatic waters, and had intimated that there might be further occasion for cooperation. Did this statement, in conjuncion with the proposed increase of the fleet. imply a transmarine dreibund? In regard to the question of reform of courts-martial and the law of public association, the speaker continued, the delay of the government in dealing with them was very suspicious. Herr Richter concluded, amid the cheers of the Leftists and Centrists, with the demand that the maintenance of a sound financial administration be made the first consideration in passing the estimates. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, reied, saying: "In matters affecting the mperial army, except the estimates, I am ble to the Reichstag, and while I have been chancellor no measure has been taken which I could not have covered on my responsibility. Herr Richter had better address all his criticisms to n.c. and not blame the government departnents, such as the military cabinet, which has no parliamentary responsibility. Regarding Gen. Bronsart von Schelldorf, I. as Prussian premier, did not hesitate to countersign his resignation, as I had previously assured myself that he was not disposed to withdraw it." The House then

THE CARMAUX INCIDENT. Release of the Socialist Deputy Or-

dered by the French Chamber. PARIS. Nov. 30.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jourde, Socialist, representing the Chatou division of Seineimmediate release of M. Chauvin, the Parisian deputy who was arrested yesterday during the outbreak at Carmaux against the visiting Socialist deputies. M. a report. While we are all gratified to Louisiana in the case of the New Orleans Jourde said this was not a party question, but concerned the dignity of Parliament. M. Barthou, the minister of the interior, replied that the magistrate had allowed the prosecutions because there had been a flagrant offense of the law. But, he added, if the Chamber ordered his release and the suspension of the prosecution the government would bow to its decision. The motion was adopted by a vote of 285 to 76.

The Socialists cannot conceal their disappointment at the reception accorded to M. Jaures, the Socialist deputy for Carmaux, at that place on Sunday. The ill feeling toward M. Jaures is mainly due to the establishment of the workmen's cooperative glass works at Albi instead of Carmaux, thus creating a competition in the leading industry at Carmaux. M. Jaures declares that he will renew his attempt to secure a hearing at Carmaux, M. Chauvin, the Parisian deputy who was arrested in connection with the riotous ionstration during M. Jaures's speech at Carmaux, was proceeding to the Albi tri-bunal, where M. Millerand was delivering an oration in his defense, when the news of the decision in the Chamber of Deputies ordering M. Chauvin's release arrived. The court thereupon inimediately adjourned, The courthouse had been surrounded with a military cordon in addition to twenty gen larmes, for the purpose of protection during the trial. M. Millerand, in the course of his speech for the defense, warned the public prosecutor that the Soclalist minority in the Chamber might be come a governing majority. The prosecutor protested against the verled threat hus conveyed. At this moment the telegram from the Chamber of Deputies was handed to the fudge. It should be men-tioned that nearly half the deputies the stained from voting on the question of the release of M. Chauvin, halting between the fear of protecting disorderly Socialists and an unwillingness to forego an impartial Privilege.
The annual attempt of the Radicals and Socialists in the Chamber to obtain a sep-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free om Ammonia, Aium or ant other adulturant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

aration of church and state followed the usual lines, and the debate was without in-

M. Lecroy, ex-minister of marine, invites the budget committee of the Chamber to include in the naval estimates \$40,000,000 for building new men of war, \$10,000,000 to be expended in 1897 and the remainder to be M. Maxime Avoine, the sculptor, has committed suicide on account of grief over his dismissal from the Ecole des Arts Decothe Carmaux troubles to his pupils.

HAMBURG'S STRIKE. 13,000 Men Now Out of Work-Arbi-

tration Scheme Proposed. HAMBURG, Nov. 30 .- Owing to lack of work several warehouse companies have been obliged to suspend operations. There are now 13,000 men out on strike. A letter signed by Senator Hachmann, the chief of of the Municipal Council, and Dr. Noack, chairman of trades court, has been sent to Count Von Elm, a member of the Reichstag, to the representatives of strikresenting the employers, appealing to them themselves, one leading employer and four prosecution is based. labor representatives be appointed for this purpose, and that his decisions should require the support of at least six out of

eight votes. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which had ordered the steamship Adria, from Baltimore, to go to Nordenham to discharge her cargo on account of the strike, has since instructed that steamship to come to Hamburg, where, it is said, the influx of foreign labor will enable it to unload the steamship

The engineers of the harbor steamers and tugs demand an increase of wages or they will strike to-morrow. The workmen on the state quays have also decided to stop work if they are asked to discharge the steamers of the Hamburg-American Company. Two steamers have arrived here from England and Denmark with nonunion laborers to take the place of strikers. The Heidmann coal firm has dismissed all strikers to-day. The masters have rejected the warehouse men's demands and they refuse to negotiate. The wages committee for sallmakers of Hamburg and Altoona have pledged themselves not to aid the masters. Many grain handlers, however, have resumed work.

At midnight, after an excited meeting, the river engineers decided to go on strike

Grant for the Prince of Naples. ROME, Nov. 30 .- The Italian Parliament Deputies the premier, the Marquis di Rudini, in presenting a bill providing for a grant of 20,000,000 lire to the Prince of Naples, the heir apparent, who had just been married to Princess Helene of Montenegro, said that King Humbert had decided to remburse the treasury an equal amount from the civil list. This announcement was greeted with loud cheering.

Later the Marquis di Rudini asked that the criticisms of the government's African policy be discussed to-day. Count Diverma, ex-secretary of war, expressed his approval of what the government had done, asked what its future policy would be and suggested that, in order to establish good rela-

LONDON. Nov. 30.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon in an editorial article thanking the city of Glasgow for its early subscriptions for the relief of the Armenians and announcing that another appeal for £100,000 will soon be made by Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyl, con-cludes: "It is only right to add that the unceasing exertions of Sir Philip Currie (British embassador at Constantinople) and his consular staff have alone enabled the American missionaries to pursue their labors of mercy unmolested.

Two New Cardinals. ROME. Nov. 30 .- At a secret consistory held at the Vatican to-day Canon Giuseppe Prisco and Father Raffaels Pierotti, both Italians, were made cardinals. The consistoral advocate, Manager Capogrossib, pronounced a peroration in favor of the beati-fication and canonization of Joan of Arc.

Holy Congregation on Rites for examination and report. Cable Notes.

The pontiff referred the question to the

The authorities at Carmaux have arrested fifty persons in connection with the Socialist demonstration and rioting of Sun-

Four persons were killed Sunday at Nan-

terre, France, as the result of a boiler ex-

plosion in a carbon factory. The damage The further hearing of the suit of Earl Russell against Lady Selina Scott, his mother-in-law, and three men, for criminal libel at London, has been adjourned for a week, owing to the illness of Frederick Kast, one of the male defendants.

DINED BY PRESIDENT PATTON.

Grover Cleveland Will Not Become Dean of Princeton Law School.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20 .- The fact that President Cleveland has purchased a house at Princeton, N. J., where he will make his home after the expiration of his term of office, has given rise to a rumor that Etoise, moved that the house order the he would become dean of the Princeton Law School. President Patton, of the university, who was a Baltimore yesterday, authoritatively denied this rumor. Said he: the President and Mrs. Cleveland make their home in Princeton, their doing so has no university significance."

PATENT MEDICINE MAKING.

Large Business Unevenly Distributed Throughout the Country.

Exclusive of those connected with the advertising department, a numerous branch, and the stockholders in such of the concerns as are incorporated, 10,600 men are engaged in the patent medicine manufac-tories of the United States, receiving collectively more than \$4,000,000 a year in salaries and wages. There are 550 such manufactories, ranging in importance from those which flood the American and the foreign market with proprietary medicines, as they are technically called, down to the small laboratories or botanist shops, in which some particular herb or root is in a grudging and primitive manner, supp. ed to such persons as may have heard of its efficacy. The partiality of Americans for patent medicines is well known, and doctors-who don't usually agree-agree in declaring that the true reason of the extensive use of such medicines in the United States is to be found in the fact that dyspepsia is a general allment, and that persons suffering from dyspepsia are prone to believe that they have some other ailment. Thus they become patent medicine patrons under conditions that recall the memorable remark of Col. Mulberry Sellers, the sanguine speculator, who, in describing the benefits of the "Oriental Eye Water. the sale of which he believed would enrich declared that the more of it people used the more of it they would need, and hence the sale once started would constantly increase.

Many of the patent medicines sold, I not, indeed, a majority of them, do not come under this description, for they are merely compounds in pleasant form and in palatable shape of drugs and medicines in constant use by physicians, and found efficacious in what is called general practice. Though it didn't use to. New York city now stands at the head of the cities of the United States in the manufacture of patent medicines, with eighty-five factories, giving employment to 1.000 persons at aggregate wages in excess of \$700,000 a year Philadelphia comes second, St. Louis third, New Haven fourth and Lowell fifth. In proportion to its population Lowell is the American city which is most deeply interested in patent medicine manufacture. After Lowell comes Chicago, a poor sixth. It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that, though enormous quantities of patent medicines are sold in the South, and the ingredients for their manufacture come very largely from that section, few patent medicines are made in the South, though New Orleans and Atlanta do a little in this line. The city of Baltimore seemed likely a few years ago to attain prominence in the manufacture of patent medicine, but recently it has fallen back on the list, while the city of Boston has been pushing steadily ahead. Providence is another New England city which is largely represented in the manufacture of patent medicines. In New York State two other cities so represented are Buffalo and Rochester. In the West, outside of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the city which does the largest business in patent med-cines is Grand Rapids, Mich., and Peorie loes a little in this line, but not very much. The exportation of American pat-ent medicine is increasing, but the manu-

facturers continue nevertheless to appeal with the greatest confidence, to the home

MR. - CHAPMAN

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS CASE.

ratifs for expressing revolutionary views of New York Broker Must Serve His Sentence if Not Freed on Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The United States Supreme Court has dismissed the writ of error in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker charged with violation of the statutes in refusing police; Sigmund Hinrichsen, the president to answer questions put by the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee two years ago. This makes it necessary for Chapman to serve his sentence, at least technically. He doubtless will be prompters and to Herr Laeisz, a ship owner rep- ly surrendered by his bondsmen and the case again carried to the Supreme Court to have the dockers' dispute arbitrated, on habeas corpus proceedings to test the and suggesting that a court composed of | constitutionality of the act on which the

The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gray, refused to grant the relief asked by the State of Nebraska in the case of that State against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The railroad company declined to allow the erection of | One of New York's Most Liberal Citian elevator on land belonging to that corporation, notwithstanding an order from the State Board of Transportation. It appeared that in this case the Farmers' Alliance of Elmwood, Neb., had sought and was refused the privilege of erecting a grain elevator at the town of Elmwood and that upon this refusal the board of transportation issued an order requiring the company to grant the privilege. The Nabraska Supreme Court, when appealed to, rendered a decision adverse to the company, which took out a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. Justice Gray, in the course of his opinion to-day, said that the case involved no question of rates, but that, carefully analyzed, it appeared as a case in which a voluntary association of persons sought to secure for themselves certain privileges from the railon the fact that the alliance was not a corporation, but was a voluntary association of individuals. Under these circumstances, he said, the court was unanimously of the opinion that the proceeding was an attempt to take private property for private use without due process of law and in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion Justice Brown, affirmed the decision of Circuit Court of the United States for th Southern district of Georgia in the case of the Central Railroad and Banking Company vs. Wm. A. Wright, controller gentions with Abyssinia, the government should cede to Menelck the territory now in dispute.

eral of the State of Georgia. The case involved the question of ilability of the rail-the elder Steinway moved his family and business to New York city. The business along the line of the road. The court deat first was limited to the manufacture of cided that a tax on the property was not a tax on the capital stock of the company and upheld the constitutionality of the Georgia law.

The District Court for the Southern district of Iowa was reversed by the Supreme Court in the case of A. A. Edgington because the court had refused to accept evidence of the good character of the defendant, who was accused of perjury in a pen-sion case. "Whatever," said Justice Shiras, in delivering the opinion, "may have been said in some of the earlier cases the decided weight of authority now is that good character, when considered in con-nection with the other evidence in a case, may generate a reasonable doubt."

Justice White delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Pleasant Draper vs. the United States. This case involved the question of the jurisdiction of the State courts of Montana over crime committed by persons not Indians in Indian reservations in the State of Montana. Draper, who is a negro, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Montana district of the murder of another negro in the Crow Indian reservation. He brought the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of errors, alleging want of jurisdiction on the part of the Federal Court. The Supreme Court sustained this view of the case, reversed the decision of the Circuit Court and remanded the case for transfer to the State courts for prosecution. The prosecution in the federal courts relied upon the clause in Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Condeprive the State of power to punish crimes committed on an Indian reservation by others than Indians.

French et al., appealed from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona, involved the title to the town site of the town of Flagstaff. Mrs. Gonzales claimed the land under a pre-emption entry, but her claim was not sustained by the Arizona court, and the United States Supreme Court today affirmed this decision.

Justice Harlan in an opinion for the court affirmed the decision of the United States "There is absolutely no foundation for such | Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Water Works Company vs. the City of New Orleans, refusing to enjoin the city of New Orleans from granting to others than the water company the rights to lay water pipes in the city. This injunction was asked on the ground that an exclusive charter had been granted to the company. Justice Harlan said the court could not anticipate action by the New Orleans city authorities, and that it was especially out of the question for it to interfere with municipal authorities in the discharge of their legislative functions by the process

of injunction. The court dismissed the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. the City of Chicago on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The case is one in which the railway company seeks to prevent the condemnation of ground for a street crossng over railroad tracks by the city. solicitor general moved to advance on the docket the Las Vegas land grant case on the plea that it was likely to abate by the retirement from office of Commissioner Lamereux, of the general land office.

The motion was taken under advisement. The case involves 496,000 acres of land. Chapman Will Surrender. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Elverton R. Chapwhose sentence of thirty days in jail and \$100 fine for failure to testify before the Sugar Trust investigation commiternoon that he would proceed at once to Washington and surrender himself to the and soon established branches of the busicourt. His counsel will at once apply for a | ness in Western cities. He amassed much writ of habeas corpus in order to test the wealth.

JAPAN'S AMBITION.

Anxious to Become a Great Commercial and Industrial Nation.

who has been in Japan for thirty years and has represented the Hawalian government there, first as consul and afterwards as the minister during the greater part of that time, arrived from the Orient on the steamer Doric yesterday. He said: "The statement that Russia has established a suzerainty over Corea is incorrect, although the fact that the King has housed in the Russian legation might lend credence to that supposition. Japan's ambition does not extend to Corea. American influence is uppermost in the kingdom, and I am credibly informed that the King is acting entirely under the advice of three Americans-Minister Sill, the secretary of the American legation, and a missionary by the name of Underwood.'

Irwin says that Japan's sole ambition now s commercial and industrial advancement. The government is encouraging the construction, operation and maintenance of the extent and importance of the steam-ship subsidies recently offered. The subsidies offered are entirely inadequate for the purpose of maintaining a powerful line of transpacific steamers," he declared, "the steamship companies.

Nippen Yuzen Kaiasa, which has under-taken to run a line of ships between Japan and Seattle, will think better of the project before two or three years are passed and the company which is head I by Asano will, in my honest opinion, never materialize. It will be many years before San Diego is the terminus of any Japanese transpacific steamship line that Asano or any other Japanese capitalists or corpora-tion may establish. Asano's undertaking is

largely a myth. "Just now the Transsiberian Railway is attracting considerable attention in the Orient. I believe that in three years the Transsiberian Railway will be completed to Vladivostock and to a port on the Yang-Tse river, probably Hankow. It stands to reason that the road will tap China if it wants to get business. Its terminus will not be an open port to Corea. It will be a port on the Yang-Tse river, the tea market of the world. Russia will build from Mongolian frontier to Peking with French capital and China will build from Peking to Hankow or some point near by on the river with British capital. That is the present fixed programme and Li Hung Chang will see it carried out if he lives a few years. He said as much when in England. China's part of the programme can only be consummated by doubling her customs duties. She is now taking steps toward the accomplishment of that.'

WM. STEINWAY IS DEAD

SUFFERED A RELAPSE WHILE CON-VALESCING FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

zens and a World-Famous Manufacturer of Pianos.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.-William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, died to-day at his residence in this city. Mr. Steinway had not been in good health for a year past, and was taken ill with typhoid fever about four weeks ago. He was thought to be progressing toward recovery until Sunday morning, when he suffered a relapse. His physician was instantly summoned, and remained with him until the end came at a little after 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Steinway's body will lie in state from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Wednesday at the rooms of the Liederkranz Society. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Gaton, of the Church of the Redeemer. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The pallbearers will be Mayor Strong, Oswald Ottendorfer, Carl Schurz, Theodore Rogers, ex-Mayor Sanford of Astoria, George Ehret, A. E. Orr, Philip Bessinger, George D. Cottrell and Dr. W. B. Schalan.

William Steinway was born in Seeben, near the city of Brunswick, Germany, March 5, 1836. His father, Henry Engelhard Steinway, was a piano manufacturer of that town. Mr. Steinway was educated in the school of his native town, learning English, French and music. At the age of fourteen he was an expert musician. In 1849 Mr. Steinway's father sent his son Charles to this country to ascertain if there was a field for a piano business here. one piano a week. Nine years-later the Steinways built their present factory on Fourth avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-third street. In 1857 additional factories were established at Astoria, L. I. In March, 1865, Charles and Henry, jr., died and Theodore, giving up the business in Germany, came to New York and assumed a share in the business. William Steinway became the head of the firm in

In 1867, after the close of the Paris exposition, William Steinway was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, Germany, In the same year the grand gold medal was bestowed on him by King Charles of Sweden. He was also elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Stock-holm. On June 12, 1892, Emperor William II, of Germany, bestowed on him the order of the Eagle, third class, the highest distinction ever conferred by that country on a manufacturer. On April 15, 1894, Wil-liam Steinway was elected honorary member of the Royal Italian Academy of the St. Cecilia of Rome, the oldest and most renowned academy of the old world. Mr. Steinway was prominent in public affairs. In 1871 he was an active member of the committee of seventy appointed by the citizens of New York to prosecute the Tweed ring. In 1888 he was a member of the national Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the committee appointed to secure the World's Columbian fair for New York city, At a meeting at the city hall he opened the sub-scription list with \$50,000. When Congress finally decided that the fair should be held gress of the United States," but Justice in Chicago his patriotism and liberality White said it was clear that it was not in-tended that this provision should operate to In the presidential election in 1892 Mr. Steinway was one of the Democratic elec-tors at large for the State of New York and he was unanimously elected president of the Electoral College at its meeting in The case of Emma J. Gonzales vs. E. W. Albany. Mr. Steinway was a member of the original rapid transit commission, and was reappointed when the old commiss compensation of \$6,250 as member of the old commission was distributed by him among fifteen charitable institutions in New York city. Mr. Steinway was liberal

> and in every way earned the love of the people with whom he came in contact. Ex-Senator John Scott.

in all his business and personal relations.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.-Hon. John Scott, ex-United States senator from Pennsylvania and formerly general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died last night at his residence in this city, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-four

John Scott was a member of the Senate from 1869 to 1875, being succeeded by William A. Wallace. He was born in Huntingdon county. Pennsylvania, and had little to aid him in winning the distinction he attained as a politician and a lawyer. His educational advantages were but limited. being confined to the primitive district schools of his day. He studied law with Judge Thompson at Chambersburg, who was also the legal preceptor of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and after his ad- morning to look for the boy, but it was mission to the bar he located in Hunting- not until Saturday he was found frozen Mr. Scott leaves a widow and six sons-William W. Scott and Walter Scott, prominent lawyers in Pittsburg; John Scott, jr., a lawyer of this city; George Scott, a coal merchant in this city; Irvine and Dr. J. Allison Scott, assistant medical director of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Joseph Schwrazehild. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Joseph Schwarzchild, founder of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, died yesterday. He suffered with a complication of diseases. He in his seventy-first year, and, until 1800, had led an active business life. He was born in Germany and came to New in 1891, was to-day affirmed by the York in 1850. Here he embarked in the United States Supreme Court, said this aft- wholesale butcher business. A quarter of ernoon that he would proceed at once to a century ago he was well established here,

> Pasco Dupre Grenfell. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- Pascoe Dupre Grenfell. senior partner in the firm of Morton, Rose

& Co., is dead. Contest for a Big Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- A contest was begun to-day over the three-million-SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- R. W. Irwin, dollar estate of Jacob Z. Davis, who died recently at Philadelphia. The contestants are Rev. Joseph P. Wilson, a Methodist minister of West Virginia, and Mrs. Catherine Stead, respectively nephew and niece of Davis. The contestants state that their uncle's true name was not Davis, bu Dediker, and that he changed his name when he came to California in 1849 that he might conceal his identity and thereby escape from an apprenticeship. His entire estate was left to two nieces of his wife, Lizzie Muir and Belle Curtis, and the contestants claim to be the only blood relatives and heirs of Davis. They allege mental unsoundness and undue influence as grounds for the contest.

Steamship Agencies Abolished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The leading transatlantic steamship agents will hereafter ignore all metropolitan agencies. A circular signed by both the British and Continental lines was issued to-day, saying that beginning to-morrow all orders for tickets issued by agents other than Cook & Gaze for first cabin tickets, prepaid or otherwise, will not be honored by any of railway and steamship lines and manufacturing industries. He declares, however, ence nearly twenty-five agencies in this ence nearly twenty-five agencles in this that a false impression has been gained of city. The object of the steamship lines to do away with the agencies is to save a

MANY PEOPLE IN THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY MADE HOMELESS.

Forced to Flee in Their Night Robes, and Some Were Badly Frozen-The Great Blizzard.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 30,-An ice gorge formed at the mouth of the Chippewa river which caused the water to back up rapidly Saturday night and Sunday morning. On the low lands below Durand the rise was so rapid that many families had to flee in their night robes to places of safety and leave their all behind them. The suffering among the women and children was intense and many are reported as having frozen feet and limbs. Those who could, fled to the railroad track. They built a fire and tried to protect themselves from the frosty winds until relief arrived. An engine and coach sent out from Durand yesterday morning gathered about forty or fifty of these unfortunate people, but so fast was the water rising that the train had to go back to Durand. It is thought that some of the people were not reached by the rescuing party and possibly may have perished. The bottoms are all under water and the stock and produce are a complete loss. Dead domestic animals can be seen all about the neighborhood frozen stiff in the water. In most of the

homes were stored the winter supplies, and these were all lost. To-night farms and farm buildings along six miles of the Chippewa valley are under water. The flood is being added to hourly at the rate of six inches, and before morning, unless the gorge breaks, this city will be partly under water. At 9 o'clock to-night basements of all buildings on Spring street are flooded, and in some instances the lower floors are covered. The people occupying business houses in the lower part of the city are hastily removing their personal effects to higher ground. In 1894 a similar flood occurred, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars. A great deal of railway property is threatened and many practically dry, and when the jam breaks the body of water in the reservoir must carry destruction to the valley below. Eau Claire has every reason to feel apprehensive, as its danger begins when that of Chippewa Falis has passed. Between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m. to-day the water rose six feet, when there was a temporary abatement. At 6 to-night there had been an average rise during the day of six inches

partly flooded, so that the town is in dark-On account of the flood there have been no trains for three days on the Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul. A messenger from Durand to-night reports eight miles of track below Durand as being under three feet of water. Thirtyseven men, women and children, refugees from low lands, are quartered in the Durand courthouse.

an hour. The gorge is five miles long.

At Irvine the Wisconsin Central Railway

is under water and the electric light plant

Advices from Pepin say: The flood in the Chippewa bottoms is increasing in fury. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Chippewa Valley road is badly washed out and is covered with trees, logs and ice gorges for miles. There will be no traffic for a week or ten days. The bridge over Smith's slough, one mile below Trevino Junction, on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road, is unsafe. A rock train and a big crew of men are at work to-night on it. There are jams of ice and logs in the Chippewa at Burlington bridge, at Chippewa Valley bridge, at Read's Landing and at the head of West Newton slough above Alma. The water is at a standstill, but more trouble is feared unless the jams break. There are three million feet of logs and forty cribs of lumber in the jams. All the hay in the meadows is lost and considerable stock is gone. Five families were rescued from upper stories and roofs in the flooded districts yesterday.

ONLY FIVE LIVES LOST.

Latest Details from the Blizzard-Swept Northwestern States. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30 .- News from the great blizzard has been very meager to-day. So far as learned only five lives have been lost. Of course nothing has yet been heard from the remote districts beyond the reach of the telegraph and it may be another week before it can be positively stated that there has not been more serious loss of life. The streets of the snow-bound Dakota towns are being cleared as rapidly as possible. The extremely cold weather has frozen the snow until the immense drifts have reached the proportions of gigantic icebergs and dynamite is being used to blast these out of the way, ordinary picks and shovels being unable to make ranges has undoubtedly suffered heavily and a fuel famine is threatened in many of the smaller towns in the Dakotas. This is by no means a trivial matter where the mercury is ranging from 15 to 30 degrees below zero.

trains running again. The Great Northen got its first train into St. Paul from the snowbound district this morning, and the Northern Pacific reports that its line is now open from Portland to St. Paul. Delayed west-bound transcontinental trains on this road, which were being held at Tower City and Fargo, left those points at 5 trains held at Mandan are moving and will be due here to-morrow. The Northern Pacific does not anticipate any further troubl and expects to have trains running on

schedule time. A dispatch from Ado, Minn., says: Elmer Holte, aged fourteen, was frozen to death in the terrible blizzard of last week. On Thanksgiving he and his father started with a team for the poplar woods, fifteen miles distant, to get a load of wood. On returning they lost their bearings in the blinding snow and started afoot to look for shelter. They became separated. The elder Holte succeeded in finding a farmhouse after wandering about all night. Searching parties started out early next stiff. The father was also badly frozen.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Slightly Warmer and Fair Weather Predicted for Indianapolis. Forecast for Indiana and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Dec. 1-Slightly warmer; fair weather on Tues-

General Conditions Yesterday-High atmospheric pressure continued over the country, with cold, fair weather. Freezing temperature continued southward to Texas, northern Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland; zero and twenty-two degrees below zero southward to Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota and Lake Superior. Light snow fell from Montana northward and from Pennsylvania northward; rain fell near the gulf coast and on the Atlantic coast from Maryland

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- For Ohio-Generally fair; continued cold weather; brisk northwest winds. For Indiana and Ilinois-Fair; warmer; north winds becoming east.

southward.

Monday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther, R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 62 N'west. Clear. 0.00 78 N'west. Clear. 0.00 p. m. .30.64 Maximum temperature, 24; minimum temperature, 10. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Nov. 30;

Departure from the normal Total departure since Nov. 1..... Total departure since Jan. 1..... *527 -1.23 *Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. 1 Bismarck, N. D.....-20 Atlanta, Ga.....

airo, Ill..... heyenne, Wyo..... 20 Chicage, Ill............ Davenport, Ia..... Des Moies, Ia..... Dodge City, Kan..... 15 facksonville, Fla...... Kansas City, Mo..... Little Rock, Ark......

Marquette, Mich..... -2 Tenn...... 20 Minn.....-22 Nashville, Tenn..... New Orleans, La.....

Omaha, Neb..... St. Louis, Mo..... St. Paul, Minn..... -8 Springfield, Ill........... Springfield, Mo..... Vicksburg, Miss..... Washington, D. C..... 30 - Below zero.

MRS. CLEVELAND PAID CASH

Asked No Credit and Was Not Refused Accommodation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-It was reported last week that Mrs. Cleveland had bought articles of apparel for her children this city and had requested that the bill be sent to the President and that the store manager had refused credit on the ground that credit is never given to any one. The proprietors of the store make sweeping nial of the story, and say that it is absolutely without foundation from beginning to end. Mrs. Cleveland has made pur-chases there and has always paid cash. She has never on any occasion asked credit, and hence has never been refused accommodation.

FIGHTING GYPSY MOTHS.

It Has Already Cost the State of Massachusetts \$500,000. New York Press.

Leopold Trouvelot's experiments with moths prove rather expensive for the State of Massachusetts. The apparently insignificant fact of a moth's escaping from his laboratory near Malden several years ago has resulted in a cost to the Commonwealth of that State of more than \$500,000, while it is probable that about \$200,000 additional will have to be expended. The ravages of the gpysy moth and the efforts made to stop it mark one of the most exasperating problems with which the scientists and entomologists of any State in the Union have ever had to centend. The commissioners of the State Agricultural Department having this matter in charge are now sending out the reports, and they are rejoiced to announce that they have reason to believe that the pest is at last under control. In 1868 Glenwood, in Medford, was the

uralist and astronomer named Leopold Trouvelot. Trouvelot at that time was deeply interested in experimenting along the line of silk culture. In the latter part of the year he imported from Europe some insects' eggs, and among them were some of the dreaded "gypsy moth," as commonly called, but scientifically termed Porthetria dispar. This moth in Europe had done incalculable damage to fruit and forest trees.

One morning Monseiur Trouvelot, while at work in an upper room of his home at 27 Myrtle street, was called away for a moment and did not think to pull down the shutters. A stray puff of wind blew some of these moth eggs from the table and into the yard. Trouvelot, on discovering what had happened, was greatly frightened, for the fecundity of this specie of moth is almost incredible. He made diligent examnation and took much precaution to spray the trees near his home with poisonous compounds. No particular attention was paid by the public to his announcement of

he accident. Within a few years the gypsy moth had become so numerous about Medford that it threatened to destroy every vestige of vegetation. People were fighting it and every summer marveling at the astonishing myriads of caterpillars. They covered trees, fences, grasses and sidewalks. For years owners of land fought the pest as best they could, but all the while it kept spreading, and by 1880 dozens of towns in the wooded country within a radius of twenty miles of Boston were interested in the question of what was to be done with "caterpillars." In the summer season orchards in a single night would be stripped of every leaf; currant bushes would be laid as bare as by fire, and even the native pine woods suffered as well. The moth was becoming a menace not only to eastern Massachusetts but to the State and to

From meetings of the selectmen of the towns the agitation spread to the assember, 1889, Governor Brackett referred to it in his message to the Legislature. Early in 1890, as the result of a law passed on the subject, a board of commissioners was set at work making investigations regard-ing the extent of territory infested by the moth. It was ascertained that this included fifty square miles at least. The board employed scientists and entomologists, and these in turn proceeded to arrange the methods of fighting the moth. The first step was the spraying of the trees with paris green. The work was applied in the widest range at Medford, Malden, Arlington, Chelsea and Everett. It required some time for the commissioners to iscover the full extent of the territory infested with the moths, but at last it was seen that towns as far distant from Boston as sixty miles were tormented. The first year of the operation of this law made it plain that the scientists were

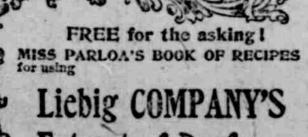
accomplishing something. The region which the men treated did not suffer greatly the following year. In the prosecution of the work of moth destruction in the last six years the commissioners have made many important discoveries that are ex-tremely valuable in a scientific and agricultural way. Many valuable machines have been invented for use in this particular work. Several ingenious compounds have been prepared which have proved most effective.

The work of fighting this pest has been tremendous in its demand for ingenuity. patience and determination. Hundreds of acres have been gone over, foot by foot, brush land has been burned over for the purpose of destroying eggs or caterpillars; sprayed. To one who has been in the State since 1890 and viewed a portion of the locality in question the attempt to exterminate the moth or prevent its getting into other parts of the country would have seemed about as likely of success as the bent through a haystack for a lost needle Success is in sight, however, and Massachusetts citizens are rejoiced. To show what has been done the following table is suggestive of the immensity of the under-

Trees Inspected—1891, 3.591,982; 1892, 2.109,-852; 1893, 4.108,494; 1894, 828,229; 1896, 14,374,945. Buildings Inspected—1891, 87,536; 1892, 22,102; 1893, 8,828; 1894, 27,430. Wooden Fences Inspected — 1891, 53,219; 1892, 24,936; 1893, 15,902; 1894, 35,276, Stone Walls Inspected-1892, 2,213; 1893, 814; Among the insecticides used were combinations of ammenia, benzine, bromine, bromine vapor, chlorine, carbon, bisulphide caicic, chloride, corrosive sublimate, creosote oil, coal tar and powder. Those found to be most effective were the chlorine and bromine vapors. These insecticides were designed for destroying eggs. For operating against the moth in the caterpillar stage it was found that arsenate of lead was the most effectual, though paris green Certain of the feathered tribe have proved valuable agents in the moth destruction. Among these birds are the bluejay, cuckoo,

catbird, chickadee, crow, robin and woodpecker. Curiously enough, the prolific English sparrow it not a great feeder on this species of moth. It seems to prefer the canker worm. Although more than \$500,000 has already been spent in this important effort, and the ravages of the gypsy moth are being re-stricted to a few of the interior towns of Massachusetts, the danger is far from disposed of. The commissioners will ask the Legislature to appropriate \$200,000 for carrying on the work of the coming year. In the management of their labors the commissioners have solicited the advice and inspection of the leading entomologists of the country. The work has attracted much interest in the scientific world and many European savants have sent communications to the Agricultural Board regarding the experiments in this enterprise.

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THE SHAKERS DO THEIR DUTY

"If a man discovers a valuable medi-

cine," said Horace Greeley, "It is his duty to advertise it." Yes, and at once; for suffering demands the speedlest relief possible. But let the man first be sure. Suffering had better wait than be-deluded by false hopes. Medicine, like surgery, must often seem cruel in order to be really kind. On this principle the Shakers, of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., withheld their great indigestion and dyspepsia remedy from the public for several years. With them rightdoing is everything-money comparatively nothing. Hence the popularity and success of whatever they offer for sale. Having satisfied themselves of the merit of their medicine by employing it in the worst cases of digestive disorders in their own vicinity for years, they did their dutythey advertised it, under the name of the Shaker Digestive Cordial. In all cases at a prominent mercantile establishment in | where there is distress after eating, pain in the stomach, chest and back; aversion to food with the resulting symptoms, such as headache, furred tongue, eructation of gas, with weakness and loss of flesh, etc., the cordial has a most happy effect. Being itself a digested food, it relieves the weak and possibly inflamed stomach of the labor it is in no condition to perform, gives new strength to the body and presently restores to the digestive organs their normal vigor. Taken immediately after eating this remedy insures the digestion of the meal and prevents the fermentation of the food which is the source of most of the afflicted symptoms which accompany dyspepsia. It is also as agreeable to the taste as it is potent as a medicine. To show their own confidence in it, and hasten its universal adoption, the Shakers authorize druggists to sell trial bottles at the nominal price of 10 cents.

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Management, Charles Frohman. PRICES-25c, 50c, 75c, \$L. Matinee-25c, 60c. Seats at the Pembroke. ENGLISH'S - To-Morrow, Four N ghts.

When London Sleeps

A PLAY OF INTENSE INTEREST. Popular Prices Gallery, 15c.; balcony, 25c.; dress circle, 50c.; orchestra, 75c.; orchestra circle, \$1. Matinee:

Lower floor, 50c.; balcony, 25c. Seats at the Pem-ENGLISH'S, TUESDAY. DEC. 8

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Mme Rosa Linde Contralto Mr. Wm. H. Rieger Tenor Mr. Jno. C. Dempsey......Baritone Sig. C. de Macchi.....

Sale of Seats Opens Thursday, Dec. 3, at 9 a. m., Pembroke Arcade PRICES-Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, #2; Dress Circle, \$1.50; Balcony, \$1; Gallery, 50c.

Piano Virtuoso and Conductor

PARK-TO-DAY-2P. M. THE FARCE-COMEDY FURORE Daileand Ticket

A Kamruau Tickei Cinematographe Ten marvelous moving pictures shown daily at 3:30 and 9:30. Prices always 10c, 20, 30c. Matine

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Prices-25c, 50c and 75c. Seats on sale at the EMPIRE To-day at 2 FAMOUS COMEDY MELODRAMA.

Including the Vivacious Soubrette MISS ADA MELROSE And a competent supporting cast. Sensation, Comedy and Pathos Blended. Dec. 11, 11, 12.—The New Night Owls. MACBETH-CHARACTER, DEGENERATION.

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